CHAPTER 3
RESEARCH PROCEDURES

3.1 Method of the Research

This study used a qualitative method of research using descriptive case study. This is because, based on Yin (2002), a descriptive case study is used to describe an intervention or phenomenon and real life within its context. A qualitative case study is selected because a case study is an approach to research that enables the investigation of a phenomenon within its context using a variety of data sources.

3.2 Focus of the Research

This research is limited and focused on the factors affecting students' silence in the synchronous virtual classroom from the students' perception. The virtual classroom just focused on EFL learning activities. This research took place at the college students of one of the universities in Tasikmalaya.

3.3 Setting and Participants

This study was conducted at the Children's literature course in 2021 in the English Department in one of Universities in Tasikmalaya West Java, Indonesia. In addition to this course is implementing synchronous virtual classrooms during the learning process throughout a pandemic, this course was chosen because of two considerations: (1) In terms of time, the researcher had a limited amount of time to conduct the research because of study period was coming to an end, while this course had sufficient amount of time to conduct the research. (2) The researcher has obtained permission to conduct observation in this class.

In determining participants, the researcher has conducted preliminary study. It was conducted by observing students that were silent in the children literature class that was held via zoom meeting.

There were 43 students that followed the class, and from those students, it was found five students who were indicated as the most silent students. Then, those five students who were most silent served as participants for this study, and they were invited to be interviewed.

3.4 Technique of Collecting the Data

The researcher chose semi-structured interviews as the instrument to get the data needed to be collected for the research. The interview was conducted through synchronous online chat, as Brown & Gibson (2009) explained that this mode facilitates communication across large distances and some software saves the chat history for subsequent analysis. Each participant was individually interviewed for about one hour at a different time. The interview was conducted in Indonesian language, participants' first language to elicit responses without limiting or inhibiting the participants. Furthermore, the researcher conducted two interviews with two participants because some of the information from these participants needed to be explored more deeply, ensuring that there are no misunderstandings in interpreting the data from participants.

3.5 Technique of Analyzing the Data

The data from the interview has been reviewed and analyzed using the six steps thematic analysis procedure by Braun & Clarke (2006). Thematic analysis is "the method for identifying, analyzing, and reporting patterns (themes) within data", and it aims to identify meanings based on themes (Braun & Clarke, 2006, p. 6). The following are several stages of thematic analysis:

3.5.1   Familiarizing the data

The data from the interview transcribed, and the original footage checked again for accuracy data. Then, the researcher reads and re-reading the transcribed interview to

find interesting ideas or terms deemed important for analysis.

3.5.2   Generating initial code

The researcher identified and highlighted the data that can answer the research question and moved them into initial codes. The researcher colored and highlighted each aspect reflected by participants, which became the initial codes. Here the example of the transcription and the initial codes generated form the data.

Table 3. 1 Generating initial codes

R: So when my preparation is not maximized, then I hesitate to speak up in a virtual meeting. I have to prepare the words first before I have a conversation.	Lack of preparation
D: Well, maybe it can be concluded because you feel that you are less able to speak English, so it causes you to lack confidence, afraid of being wrong so you decide to be silent, right?	Low English proficiency

3.5.3   Searching for the themes

In this phase, the researcher began to sort and compile the different code into themes that were considered potential.

Table 3. 2 Searching for the themes

Affective		Socio-cultural	
Lack of confidence	3	Try to be a good listener	2

Fear of making mistakes	2	Lack of preparation for learning	3
Fear of speaking in front of others	1	Thinking	2
		Showing respect	2
Cognitive		Linguistic	
Understand the material	3	Lack of English proficiency	3
Do not know the answer to the lecturer's question	3	Lack of English vocabulary	1
Pedagogical		Other factors	
Teaching style	4	Computer problem	4

3.5.4   Reviewing the themes

The researcher reviewed the existing themes made. The relationship between theme and code must be clear and coherent. The researcher re-reads the codes that have been collected for every theme. If there was a theme that was not accordingly, then the theme was reduced or eliminated.

3.5.5   Defining and naming themes

This process is about identifying the essence of each theme. The researcher determined and gave the name of the theme based on the data obtained, namely about factors affecting student's silence during synchronous virtual classrooms in learning English in one of Universities in Tasikmalaya. The themes are lack of confidence, describing comprehension by silence, lack of knowledge,

lack of English proficiency, being a good listener and showing respect, lack of preparation for learning, unsuitable teaching style, and technical issues.

3.5.6 Producing the report

The final stage of this research is the researcher reports the result of the study about factors affecting students' silence during synchronous virtual classroom.

3.6 Steps of the Research
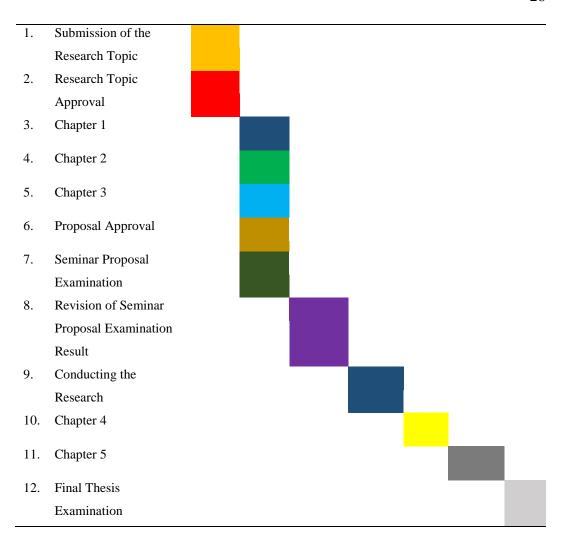
This research conducted in the following stages:

3.6.1 The initial step of this research was to collect and study literature both from books and journals related to research topics. Before doing the research, the researcher looked for the subject that can and should be used as research participants. After finding participants, the researcher built a good rapport and conducted the observation. After conducting the observation, the researcher chose the participants to be interviewed.

3.6.2 After finishing interviewing the participants, all data obtained was immediately transcribed. Then all data was classified, analyzed and interpreted.

3.6.3 At the final stage of the research, all research results have been completely analyzed. Then the researcher presented the results of the study where it was ready to be reported and answered.

3.7 Time and Place of the Research

3.7.1 Time of the Research

Table 3. 3 Research Schedule

No	Activities	Feb 2021	Mar 2021	Apr-May 2021	Jun-Jul 2021	Aug-Sep 2021	Oct-Dec 2021	Jan 2022

1.	Submission of the Research Topic	
2.	Research Topic Approval	
3.	Chapter 1	
4.	Chapter 2	
5.	Chapter 3	
6.	Proposal Approval	
7.	Seminar Proposal Examination	
8.	Revision of Seminar Proposal Examination Result	
9.	Conducting the Research	
10.	Chapter 4	
11.	Chapter 5	
12.	Final Thesis Examination	

3.7.2 Place of the Research

The research of this study was conducted in Siliwangi University environment in Tasikmalaya. However, considering that the current situation is still in the pandemic era, the method of data collection was conducted by synchronous online chat interview.